

Willers, S., Svenonius, E., and Skarping, G., "Passive Smoking and Childhood Asthma," Allergy 46(5): 330-334, 1991.

The authors conducted a study to assess passive tobacco smoke exposure in children with asthma (ages 3-15 years). The authors claim that there was a statistically significantly higher excretion of cotinine in the urine of children with asthma than in the referents. The authors report a relative risk of 2.6 (95% CI: 1.2-5.3) for children with mothers who smoke. The authors conclude that "the exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in asthmatic children was higher than among healthy children, indicating that passive smoking may be a predisposing and/or aggravating factor for childhood asthma."